PE 1408
.W682
Copy 1

ALTERNATIVE EXERCISES

FOR USE WITH

COLLEGE HANDBOOK OF COMPOSITION

BY

EDWIN C. WOOLLEY, PH.D.

AUTHOR OF WOOLLEY'S HANDBOOK OF COMPOSITION

AND

FRANKLIN W. SCOTT, PH.D.

FORMERLY HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

D. C. HEATH AND COMPANY

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO
ATLANTA SAN FRANCISCO DALLAS
LONDON

Copyright, 1930, by
Isabelle Woolley Bartlett
and Franklin W. Scott

310

OCT 18 1930

©CIA 28962

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PE 1408
.W682

THE WORD

Exercise 1

Look up each of the following words both in an unabridged dictionary and in an abridged one, and write a report showing how much more discriminatingly and clearly the larger volume explains the use of each word than the smaller one does: *idealism*, *Bible*, *liberal*, *court*, *christian*, *color*, *moral*, *law*, *evolution*, *catholic*. State the exact title and the publisher of each of the dictionaries consulted.

Unabridged dictionaries superior to abridged

Exercise 2

Find out from an unabridged dictionary what part of speech each of the following italicized words is. Is each correctly used for ordinary formal discourse?

Part of speech

1. She plays tennis *first-rate*. 2. We stopped at a *near-by* house to inquire. 3. She is doing *up-lift* work in the slums. 4. He hopes to get a *raise*. 5. I am going, *providing* the trip is not expensive. 6. Can you give me a *recommend?* 7. I am studying *voice*. 8. *Most* everyone had heard the news. 9. I cannot give *that* much money to the stadium fund. 10. We are going to *vacation* in the West. 11. He is making a *go* of it. 12. He took a few deep *inhales* from the cigar.

Exercise 3

Find out from a dictionary which one of the following forms is correct:

Inflectional forms

1. *I dove*, or *I dived*. 2. *No trump was bid*, or *no trump was bidden*. 3. *It is proved*, or *it is proven*. 4. *I wakened*, or *I woke*, or *I waked*. 5. *I swang*, or *I swung*. 6. *He was drownded*, or *he was drowned*. 7. *The ship sank*, or *the ship sunk*. 8. *The dress shrank*, or *the dress shrunk*. 9. *She wrang the clothes*, or *she wrung the clothes*. 10. *I rang*, or *I rung*.

Exercise 4

Verb transitive or intransitive?

Look up the following verbs in a dictionary. State whether each verb is transitive or intransitive, and illustrate the correct use of each verb: *propose, purpose, sit, set, frighten, scare, learn, teach, isolate, derogate, desiccate, elicit, elide, simulate, ricochet, limn, synthesize, instigate, apprehend, envisage, castigate, interdict, genuflect, deploy, collude.*

Exercise 5

Etymology

How may the etymologies given by the dictionary help one in remembering the meaning of the following words? (Note that when a series of words have the same etymology, the etymology may be given only once with the first word of the series.) *Incarnation, egregious, cruciform, umbrageous, entrepreneur, risibility, legerdemain, dénouement, metempsychosis, agnostic, contiguous, incunabula.*

Exercise 6

Good usage

Determine from an unabridged dictionary the suitability or unsuitability of the following words in ordinary formal discourse: *swallow-tail* (evening coat), *cinch, hired girl, babe, bogus, varsity, swain, whilst, sport* (a person), *walk-out* (noun), *nifty, highbrow, josh, come across, get by with, put one over on, get it across, renig, pants* (clothing), *oft-times, brainy, clean up* (to make money), *depot* (railway station), *dope* (information), *electrocute, fix you up, galore, foot the bill, gent, lief, a whole lot, minus* (without), *opine, orate, overly, photo, right away, hold-up, homey, faze, domicile, hodgepodge, up-to-date, wire* (verb), *nonce, blues.*

Exercise 7

Good usage

Consult an unabridged dictionary and decide upon the good usage for ordinary formal discourse of the italicized words or phrases in the following sentences:

1. Put the book *right* there. 2. John is a *likely* lad. 3. I cannot say *as* I am glad to go. 4. All are glad of the return to *normalcy.* 5. *I'll be back in an hour.* 6. We had *pretty* cold weather. 7. This is *all the farther* I can go. 8. When I was a boy on the farm, I *devoted most of my efforts* to taking care of the cows and pigs. 9. You *favor*

Good usage

your father in looks. 10. *Immediately* you hear him call, you must run to him. 11. There were *lots* of people at the meeting. 12. She *certainly* got a good *fit* on your coat. 13. It is *handy* to have the grocery store near you. 14. She is often so slow that I cannot *wait on* her. 15. I am *mighty* glad that you came. 16. You had better *doctor it up* before you hand it in. 17. You *mayhap* will be ready to leave then. 18. She looked very *distingué*. 19. My mother was *pernickety* about the books we read. 20. We are in a *tremendous* hurry. 21. I am going *anyhow*, even if he says I cannot. 22. I *appreciate* your feeling as you do about your own brother. 23. It will cost us *around* fifty dollars. 24. She could not help me *any*. 25. Any one of our gowns will give you *chic*. 26. It makes no more *difference* to me *than* it does to you. 27. The fog was so heavy that we *could not hardly* see the shore. 28. She has been *ill from* typhoid fever. 29. We had a pleasant evening *reminiscing* about the *little old burg in days long gone by*. 30. We saw a good *show* last night. 31. They are *as good as* engaged. 32. That was a *curious* coincidence. 33. She *failed* her examination. 34. I *never can seem* to do it well. 35. The President had expressly committed the United States to the active *support and participation in* a league or association of nations. 36. Modern children are not taught to *mind*. 37. Even though it rained all of the time, we had *quite* a pleasant visit. 38. He was too *impractical* to succeed in business. 39. You should *patronize* your neighborhood grocer. 40. Make it *snappy*. 41. He has handled the characters in his story in a *pastmasterly* fashion.

Exercise 8

Definition to be read as a whole

In consulting a dictionary about the use of a word, try not merely to get a general idea of the meaning of the word, but to discover within what *limits of meaning* the word is confined. To this end read the definition *as a whole;* do not pick out a single synonym and suppose that this and the word defined are interchangeable. *Cut* is defined thus: "To separate the parts of with, or as with, a sharp instrument; to make an incision in; to gash; to sever; to divide." To pick out the last synonym ("to divide") and reason that since *cut* means *divide*, one may say "I

will cut the money among them" would be absurd. What *cut* means is ascertained not from one synonym taken separately but from the definition read *as a whole.*

Look up the following words in an unabridged dictionary; read each definition, and read the examples; write sentences illustrating the correct use of each word: *unction, sabotage, shibboleth, antiphony, stentorian, mordant, travesty, seismograph, neologism, adjudicate, impugn, contumacy, retroactive, anachronism, microcosm, macrocosm, polyandry, immanent, imminent, eminent, harbinger, panegyric, mundane, nepotism, innocuous, voodoo, anomalous, crass, cynosure, sententious, sophistication, ubiquity, chicane, denizen, duress, colloquial, hedonist, hegemony, misogyny, misogamy, misanthropy, philanthropy, meticulous, opprobrious, ostentatious, ineluctable, peccadillo, precocious, sycophant, syllogism, sinecure.*

Exercise 9

Idiomatic construction

Find out, either from explicit statements in the definitions or from examples, what idiomatic construction — especially what preposition — is required with each word; and write sentences illustrating the correct use of each word: *compare, angry, infer, talk* (verb), *agree, surrounded, suspected, speak, vary, variance, contrast, deserving, affinity, consist, amuse, accused, accountable, admission, anxious, discouraged, eager, exult, concerned, impatient, look, necessary, necessity, opposed, opportunity, inquire.*

Exercise 10

Distinctions in meaning

Consult the dictionary for the distinctions in meaning between the members of each of the following pairs of words: *neglect* and *negligence; ingenuous* and *ingenious; fewer* and *less; admit* and *confess; instinct* and *intuition; contagious* and *infectious; hygienic* and *sanitary; wit* and *humor; criticize* and *censure; farther* and *further; admit* and *confess.*

Exercise 11

Abbreviations

Consult the table of abbreviations in the front part of a dictionary so that you may understand information that is often given in abbreviated form. For example, what do

the following abbreviations mean: *OF.*, *Oxf. E. D.*, *colloq.*, *at. wt.*, *AS.*, *ff.*, *p. a.*, *pr.*, *var.*, *d.*, *e. g.*?

Exercise 12

Use of hyphen

Determine from a dictionary whether each of the following compound words should be written with a hyphen, or as one word without a hyphen, or as two or more separate words.

sidewalk	already
tonight	byproduct
tomorrow	proGerman
selfevident	expresident
twentyfive	courthouse
onehundred and fiftythree	wellbred
threefourths	classmate
tendollar bill	socalled
thirtyfifth	selfsatisfied
altogether	clearcut

Exercise 13

Precision

Substitute precise words for the italicized words in the following sentences:

1. I have three *aughts* in my answer to the problem. 2. *Beside* his ability as a mathematician, he has many other *assets*. 3. The decadent Roman civilization was a *feminine* civilization. 4. Much *literature* has been published about the use of limestone on farm lands. 5. Her charming innocence is *childish*. 6. We have much to learn from *heathen* cultures such as the Greek and Roman. 7. Careful management is necessary to keep farm earnings *continuously* above the average. 8. Transporting passengers and mail by airplanes has proved to be not only possible but *practical*. 9. I am quite *jealous* of your opportunity to study in Europe. 10. After supper you can have that *snug* place by the fire. 11. If you recommend me for this position, I shall appreciate the *fact*. 12. She was so *decisive* in her manner that people have always given in to her. 13. Building a concrete foundation in that racing current was a hard *proposition*. 14. The wreck was due to an *error* of the switchman. 15. It would be almost an impossibility to write a *comprehensible* paper on the eco-

nomics of man when volume after volume has been written without exhausting the subject. 16. If we give your class all of these privileges, we shall no doubt be establishing *precedence* which may be unwise. (Notice the pronunciation).

Exercise 14

Precision

Find the precise meaning of each word in the following groups, and write sentences to illustrate that meaning.

1. Mental, intelligent, intellectual.
2. Abandon, desert, forsake.
3. Hate, detest, abhor, abominate, loathe, despise.
4. Great, large, big.
5. Give, bestow, grant, confer, present.
6. Silent, reserved, uncommunicative, reticent, taciturn.
7. Last, latest, final, ultimate, extreme.
8. Stay, stop, tarry, linger, remain, sojourn, abide, live, dwell.
9. Work, labor, toil, drudgery.
10. Memory, remembrance, recollection, reminiscence.

Exercise 15

Effectiveness

Improve, if necessary, the diction in these sentences. State the specific rule that applies to the changes made.

1. À propos and en passant, it might be worthy of note that Jake Schmidt, kicker and passer on the football team, is learning the lay of the land in the Chicago office of the World Life Insurance Company. 2. I greatly admire the slow, soft drawl of the Southern people, for it gives an impression of culture and refinement that the rapid-fire speaking of the Northerners does not portray. 3. The benefits from Sunday sports would be of two natures; namely, the mental and the physical. 4. A good swimmer finds enjoyment in cutting through the water with long firm strokes that cause the water to have the appearance of boiling as he ends each stroke. 5. His ridicule of human nature is nevertheless peppered with pity. 6. For the spectators on the beach, the swimming races, motor-boat races, and dashes in the sand prevent boredom from entering at any time. 7. I think that Mother Nature is at her best in the early spring. 8. Life as a beach guard is not all a bed of roses, but there are thorns in every path we

choose to follow in life. 9. Preservation of his own life is a man's only thought, and he will gladly risk another's life in order to gain his own purpose. 10. The edges of the sky raveled off into rain. Effectiveness

11. Nothing is so despicable as a bowing, smirking person trying to act a gentleman while he has a hypocrite's heart behind his smiling mask. 12. My chief enjoyment and pleasure in life has been, and still is, the pursuit of my studies in music. 13. Then I found the dark side of the picture called Life. Life was ofttimes not all sunny and bright, but there were rough edges which sorely tried the youth that I was. 14. Thus what had been an interesting ball game suddenly was turned haywire and some nice, timely hitting by Williams and Lehman was turned to no account. 15. After surviving the rush for tickets, one is herded into a stuffy car. After all available seats have been filled, the passengers have to sit on their baggage in the aisles. 16. The deflated holdings of inexperienced investors resulting from the recent stock market crash have greatly revived the belated hopes of questionable promoters who sense a growing desire on the part of the gullible public to recoup their heavy losses by making a lucky strike in a speculative venture. 17. The oculist suggested that if these new glasses did not help my eyes that I had better go to a specialist. 18. Our meat is prepared and packed by machinery and thus is untouched by the human hand. 19. When the last match has been struck, the proud possessor of the cigarette lighter with a grand flourish brings the treasured piece of mechanism from his vest pocket, and with a nonchalant flip of the lever, he proceeds to light his cigarette, but to his wonder and amazement, there is no ignition. 20. The keen intellect of the Greeks could not have reached such heights of development had not the great masters lived at a time when the stage was set for tremendous strides in the realms of thought.

21. The whole appearance of this Jersey cow is very striking. She has a soft skin. As you stroke her, it rolls smoothly between the fingers. Her hair is a rich cream color, soft and glossy. It gives her the appearance of being a well-cared-for animal. 22. Her eyes were shaded by long black lashes, curving backward in a very peculiar way, and these matched in hue her eyebrows, and the

Effectiveness

tresses that were tossed about her tender throat and were quivering in the sunlight. 23. She shielded her face with a moody hand. 24. The mountains with their forever-changing contours, seem to move in a slow dance calculated to allure him. There are young and sprightly peaks of fantastic shapes like dancing fauns; there are smoothly rounded and maternal ranges; there are hoary oldsters whose crowns are forever white with snow. 25. The sand deserts of New Mexico and Arizona are very large. They give a conception of slow death and destruction; then close by, the Grand Canyon splits the earth open as if it would swallow the whole universe. 26. Like the big apples in a barrel hauled in a wagon over rough country, Joseph Kennedy has come to the top. The trip along the highway of life here has thrown him up and now out to greater fields of endeavor.

THE SENTENCE

Exercise 1

Unity

Revise such of the following sentences as you find ununified, stating in each case the rule that applies. State also your reason for considering any sentence unified.

1. Our greatest adventure was our participation in the World War, which we brought to a successful conclusion and prevented the Germans from subjugating Great Britain and France and ultimately our own country, at a cost of billions of dollars and great suffering and hardship to our soldiers, to whom the country will always be grateful, and is now providing generously for the disabled, and will provide for all when time and conditions permit.

2. Among the average herd of Jersey cattle, she will appear to be small. She weighs about seven hundred and fifty pounds and is seven years old.

3. There were several other boys whom I knew much better than Carl, and no lasting friendship has resulted from them.

4. In the center of the field, a team was practicing. One player was knocking flies and grounders. His teammates

were fielding them. Their uniforms were gray and their socks banded in gold. Unity

5. Near the benches, which were placed on either side of the field, were rows of bats and managers were keeping them in order.

6. The typical cowboy is not (although there are but few left) extinct as yet, but contrary to public opinion they are not ignorant, but good-natured and well-educated boys.

7. The fine manners of a Southerner are known the world over because he will not tolerate discourtesy to any lady.

8. There is the man who is a racing fanatic who will bet his own clothing on a horse race.

9. The number of people attending universities is gradually increasing, people are beginning to put into practice their beliefs that more money can be earned with the aid of an education.

10. "Next," called the dean's assistant in a foreboding tone. My turn was drawing near. I tied another knot in my handkerchief. I wriggled restlessly to the edge of the bench that guarded the door to a little office marked "Dean of Women" in straight black letters. I was waiting for a conference that I had not requested. There was no denying it, I was nervous.

11. Gray persistent rain beat down unceasingly from the cheerless leaden sky overhead. A dogged beating, beating rain, which had drenched all outdoors.

12. The island is far from the mainland so it is seldom visited by tourists.

13. I have made many friends this first year in college, but none of them has been such a good friend as John, but of course I have known him for ten years.

14. Despite the fact that this cow has soft, gentle eyes, she has a bad disposition. When she is slightly disturbed, she becomes very wild. When she is in this mood, she seems to be more like a tiger than a dairy cow.

15. He fought the sea monsters as though they were mice. Although this was easy to do, for he had armor on and a sword in his hand.

16. Most of my classmates in high school had no ambition to get a better education, so they wondered why I wanted to go to college.

Unity

17. No two people think alike or reason in quite the same way; from childhood we all form likes and dislikes; we establish opinions on religion, on politics, on society, on peace and war, and on all types of human relationships.

18. In such a world of affairs as we live in, almost everyone has need for an extensive knowledge of business principles, and should I decide, upon finishing college, if I ever do so, not to follow the line of business, I should not consider my energies at all wasted, for I should be better fitted to carry on my own private affairs and dealings with my fellow beings and to conduct more intelligently any work either private or public which I might undertake.

19. The town had hoped he would leave his five hundred thousand dollars for the building of a new gymnasium, for our high school is very old and was erected before athletic games were considered as essential as they are now.

20. The townspeople are discouraged about raising the money, for a large percentage of the citizens are farmers who cannot donate to the fund, for they are heavily burdened with debts.

21. One evening I came home very much elated because I had had a most enjoyable evening because I was certain that I had made a good impression on my hostesses.

22. As the argument continued, more girls drifted into our room. Each one adding her thoughts on the subject, all of them trying to help.

23. Better not smoke now, he thought. There had always been trouble about his smoking. She had hated the smell. Hated to have ashes scattered around. Now that he was home again, he had better be civilized. No use trying to sneak, for she'd be sure to smell the smoke.

24. I think that the question of allowing Sunday sports is of special interest in the spring, because it is so easy on wintry Sundays to sit all day by the fireplace with the latest scandal sheet and a box of candy, lazily patting yourself on the back for not having to go outdoors to play under stormy skies.

25. In that family the husband rules, and the wife stays at home and does the housework and takes care of the children. Which is as it should be.

26. This new ruling will force many fraternity men to seek more expensive lodgings when they had planned on

living as cheaply as possible when forced to attend the summer session because of a system of scale grading that flunked them in perhaps only one course. Unity

27. If then the power of speech is a gift as great as any that can be named — if the origin of language is by many philosophers even considered to be nothing short of divine — if by means of words the secrets of the heart are brought to light, pain of soul is relieved, hidden grief is carried off, sympathy conveyed, counsel imparted, experience recorded, and wisdom perpetuated — if by great authors the many are drawn up into unity, national character is fixed, a people speaks, the past and the future, the East and the West are brought into communication with each other — if such men are, in a word, the spokesmen and prophets of the human family — it will not answer to make light of literature or to neglect its study; rather we may be sure that, in proportion as we master it in whatever language, and imbibe its spirit, we shall ourselves become in our own measure the ministers of like benefits to others, be they many or few, be they in the obscurer or the more distinguished walks of life — who are united to us by social ties, and are within the sphere of our personal influence.

— John Henry Newman.

28. The fact that we are located in the center of the United States, or nearly so, would make very little difference as to which direction we started in; however, by going west from here, one could visit the Oriental people before going to Europe; so for the sake of definiteness let us say that the trip will be taken in the westward direction, but before taking such an adventure, one should have well-made plans; therefore, let us consider the preparations that are to be made and the itinerary of the trip.

Exercise 2

Rewrite the following sentences to make them coherent. State in each case the rule that applies. Coherence

1. When a school is composed of the best students only, everyone would require the same training, making it an easier task to educate them. 2. An earthen pot was found by the head of everybody buried in graveyard, and they varied in size according to the size of the person. 3. While

Coherence

excavating among the mounds in this burial ground, many articles were found. 4. The country around the mounds is rather hilly and wild, which makes it a natural place for Indians to live. 5. The water is warm this beautiful morning, and followed by a cool shower imparts a rosy glow and a feeling of unconquerable strength. 6. Soon after putting the coal into the stove, the flames began shooting out of all the cracks in the old stove. 7. Southerners are a very healthy people which is due to the outdoor life that they lead. 8. I daring to aspire to be a botanist, and with one line of my ancestors coming from Berlin and the other from Dublin, I am studying French. 9. If these ladies really did good in the right way, instead of meeting to gossip about this unfortunate family, they would ask their husbands to find the man a job, and, instead of visiting the wife for an opportunity of looking over her house in a kindly inconspicuous way, they would help her organize her household so that she could find some time to rest. 10. I know a student who was on probation every semester that he was in school. He just managed to get by, but he spends much effort and energy doing it. He always takes his limit of cuts the first two weeks, and then if he oversleeps or wants to go out of town for a week-end, he will spend hours trying to convince the doctors that he was ill.

11. Harley is sitting beside me writing a letter to his family whose purpose is also to make the same request that I am making of you. 12. We only want to stay away three months. 13. Everything that he does is done with an eye on convention and etiquette — which is a good thing when not carried to extremes. 14. When the fact that instructors and apparatus must be provided for each course, and that therefore the greater the number of courses the greater the expense to the community is, is considered, it becomes obvious that the curriculum of the junior college will be small. 15. Nothing was done to prevent the factory owners from hiring labor at extremely low rates, which they proceeded to do. 16. He was very fond of reading, his mind was keen, and he had formed the habit of learning apt phrases. 17. A golf course full of hazards has nothing on cutting a lawn full of lawn ornaments. 18. Looking about a mile westward, the first big object which we see is the international railway bridge.

Coherence

19. I believe that the reason why Socrates was condemned to death was because during his trial he did not appeal to the people to be forgiven. 20. There is no doubt that everyone is busy earning money, and not much time is spent in the study of the fine arts.

21. Here everyone registers, pays their fees, and finds out where they are to stay. 22. Because of his old age, that is why Socrates preferred death to exile. 23. I think that we should build there because most of the sororities have or are going to build there. 24. I was forced to go outside the first boat to get around, and in doing so, the boat directly behind me cut me off. 25. He believed that a student should be taught his hardest subjects first and mastering one subject at a time before beginning another. 26. As an illustration that aërodromes can be made to be profitable is told by A. H. Abel in the March issue of the *Airway Age*. 27. He was determined to again try to find out where the knock came from. 28. He went to Wall Street to borrow money, but they wanted to charge him such a high rate of interest that he told them to keep it. 29. Concerning what clothes to bring, that was a problem for me, too. 30. They are wearing very wide-brimmed hats with summer dresses this year.

31. The crops from the fields on which limestone was used in large quantities over a period of ten years have varied. From these experiments, it seems that its use has been very beneficial. 32. The house was not ready for us when we got there, due to her carelessness in not mailing the letter. 33. My home town will always be dearer to me than any town, no matter how beautiful. 34. I really think it is advisable to bring one or two semi-formal dresses because you never can tell they might wear them this September. 35. In addition to aiding the tourist, the commercial traffic leading from the truck gardens to the cities would be speeded up by the new bridge. 36. The purpose of this paper is not so much to discuss the accusations brought against Socrates in that renowned Athenian court, and decide upon his true guilt or innocence, but rather probing and criticizing the conduct of Socrates, both before and during his imprisonment. 37. An "A" grade crate of berries is one which is properly packed, and the tops of each box attractively arranged, and all the berries

Coherence

in every one of the twenty-four boxes are ripe enough to be sold. 38. The berries are placed in the ordinary quart-boxes as picked, and are then put into carriers, which are wooden frames provided with a handle and they are usually made to hold from four to six quart boxes. 39. A characteristic of my ideal friend is that he have a strong, indomitable will, not in the sense of stubbornness or tyranny, for one who is sympathetic and honest cannot be that way, but pertaining to his morals and worthy ideas from which he will not be shaken. 40. The complete record of pressure, temperature, and humidity will prove invaluable to science as well as to other explorers.

41. They hope to successfully repeat this method of treatment. 42. When a man is rescued after going down and his limp body pumped back into life, there is a momentary dread of water by the guard which must be dominated over by going back into the water immediately after the rescue. 43. The student may become lazy and depend upon his tutor to do all his reasoning on the grounds that if he does not, he will hire another. 44. Music will be an added attraction hoping to lure folk to the fair grounds musically inclined. 45. I am still looking for a better book, which, if I find it, I will send it to you.

Exercise 3

Emphasis

Rewrite the following sentences to make them more emphatic. State in each case the rule that applies.

1. The enjoyment that I have in swimming is highly spiced with thrills, for there is usually some sort of excitement to be had. 2. He could never resist the temptation to be clever, no matter whose expense his cleverness might be at. 3. Seeing my father draped in a long black judge's robe and perched up behind the bench like a lollipop in a display case furnished me with so much amusement that I usually did not mind having to wait a long time for him before his case was brought to a close so that he might take me out to lunch. 4. It was a gloomy day, the gentle rain and the dark clouds overhead casting an appearance of depression and dejection upon all terrestrial objects. 5. My ideal of a gentleman is a man of culture, refinement, fine feelings, and good manners. 6. They had saved for years when suddenly they lost everything in the bank

failure. 7. In October, 1793, Marie Antoinette was executed in Paris, after a trial in which false and atrocious charges were urged against her in addition to the treasonable acts of which she had been guilty. 8. I could carry only my blue china pig bank, my flowered parasol, and a ruffled net handkerchief, I found. 9. When the temple was finished, a debasing, almost wild ceremony was held, we are told. 10. You think that college has changed since you attended an institution of higher learning. Emphasis

11. He was hated by those opposed to his religious beliefs, and he was almost always misunderstood. 12. The geographical topography of the land upon which my home town is built and the region immediately surrounding it is very level. 13. He had a heart of gold, and generosity seemed to be always first with him. 14. Giant workmen, stripped to the waist, were exerting their powerful strength in handling the three-ton buckets of white-hot metal. 15. A man can be engaged in almost any occupation and be a gentleman: he can be a foot-ball player and a real fellow and still be such a man. 16. There have been many recent criticisms directed toward the present generation in regard to the light in which they hold the idea of good manners. 17. It was only in my senior year that I considered such a thing as a profession. Therefore, when my high school days were over, I was still in a state of indecision as to the course in which I should enroll. 18. His fat, pudgy fingers barely stretched five white keys from "c" to "g," and as he thumbed, his head came down in accent, a suggestion of a tongue struggled in the corner of his mouth, and he kept his feet swinging free under the piano bench, moving back and forth in time with the music and his bobbing head. 19. When you have true wisdom, you can see at once the cloud and the sun, the shadow and the light; you can compare the height of the church spire with that of the factory smoke-stack; the whole course of the stream will be clear to you. 20. There is as much good and bad in the business man as in the average human being the world over. Notwithstanding, the business man is the most outstanding type in the United States today. 21. He had eyes that saw farther than the waves, he saw more in the city than cars and teams, and he had the poet's genius to tell the world what he saw.

THE PARAGRAPH

Exercise 1

Paragraph division

Apply the principles of paragraph division to the following passages. Give the reasons for your paragraph division.

1. "Peggotty," says I suddenly, "were you ever married?" "Lord, Master Davy," replied Peggotty. "What's put marriage in your head?" She answered with such a start that it quite awoke me. And then she stopped in her work, and looked at me, with her needle drawn out to its thread's length. "But *were* you ever married, Peggotty?" says I. "You are a very handsome woman, an't you?" I thought her in a different style from my mother, certainly; but of another school of beauty, I considered her a perfect example. There was a red velvet footstool in the best parlour, on which my mother had painted a nosegay. The groundwork of that stool and Peggotty's complexion appeared to me to be one and the same thing. The stool was smooth, and Peggotty was rough, but that made no difference. "Me handsome, Davy!" said Peggotty. "Lawk, no, my dear! But what put marriage in your head?" "I don't know! You mustn't marry more than one person at a time, may you, Peggotty?" "Certainly not," says Peggotty, with the promptest decision.

— Dickens.

2. "Dear Sister, I haven't had much time to write. But the news is that Dad got a contract out at Alder Point. Jim Usher and I went out to Bridgeville with Dad. When Dad was surveying, we target-practiced. How are you getting along? Please send me some foreign stamps. The place is as dead as a door-nail; so I cannot tell you very much. Love, Frank Green. P.S. Don't forget the stamps." There it was again — stamps! They were his latest interest when I left home in September. He could not even write a letter without bringing in stamps! And I had a suspicion that that was his object in writing the letter — to get stamps. So he was still at it. I could close my eyes and see a room full of boys, and stamps. Stamps everywhere: stamps on the table, on the couch, on the chairs, and on the floor. Every floor in the house was covered with them. And no one dared sweep them up.

Heavens, no! Why, some of them were worth a thousand dollars! Why didn't he sell them, then, if he could get so much as that for them? Well, for cat's sake, a fellow couldn't sell them till the c'lector came around, could he? Where was the collector and when was he coming? Oh, he was somewhere and he'd be along some day. Gee, girls were a nuisance, always asking questions. Stupids! Never could understand anything, anyway. So the nuisance found it better not to interfere; and the stamps remained unmolested. Every night the bunch would come trooping in, and gather in the den with their stamps and stamp albums. "Hey, Green, I'll trade you a Guatemala for that Santo Domingo. You've got two of them anyway." "Well, I hope to tell you I won't! What are you trying to pull? Guatemalas only market for five dollars, and I can get ten for this, any old day, and I don't mean may be." Sometimes the argument became so heated as to necessitate a little interference from the nuisance. The battle would subside for a time and then break out afresh, rising higher and higher, until the nuisance would decide it was time for intervention again. I didn't send any stamps, and neither have I received another letter. It was almost nine months ago that the stamp hobby was in full swing; so I suspect that it is over now. I shall be glad if it is, but I am not letting myself become too elated. One cannot with a thirteen-year-old brother.

Paragraph division

Exercise 2

Decide whether each of the following paragraphs is unified. If it is unified, you should find in the paragraph, or be able to formulate, a topic sentence. (See Rule 20.)

Paragraph unity

1. Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness. He has a work, a life-purpose; he has found it, and will follow it! How, as a free-flowing channel, dug and torn by noble force through the sour mud-swamp of one's existence, like an ever-deepening river there, it runs and flows; — draining-off the sour festering water, gradually from the root of the remotest grass-blade; making, instead of pestilential swamp, a green fruitful meadow with its clear-flowing stream. How blessed for the meadow itself, let the stream and its value be great or small! Labor

Paragraph unity

is Life: from the inmost heart of the Worker rises his god-given Force, the sacred celestial Life-essence breathed into him by Almighty God; from his inmost heart awakens him to all nobleness, — to all knowledge, 'self-knowledge' and much else, so soon as Work fitly begins. Knowledge? The knowledge that will hold good in working, cleave thou to that; for Nature herself accredits that, says Yea to that. Properly thou hast no other knowledge but what thou hast got by working: the rest is yet all a hypothesis of knowledge; a thing to be argued of in schools, a thing floating in the clouds, in endless logic-vortices, till we try it and fix it. 'Doubt, of whatever kind, can be ended by Action alone.' — CARLYLE.

2. Life is filled with many hard and discouraging days, but I am convinced that the most discouraging of days are those when my rhetoric assignment book reads, "March 3, (Wed.) — Theme 5; 450–600 words on a subject arising from the essays on education." Would that Montaigne and Milton, who are really the instigators of this crime, could but know my resentment! I am one of those unfortunate persons who is unable to sit down and conscientiously scratch off a six-hundred-word theme in the length of time that it takes to write out each of those four thousand and six hundred letters that go to make such a theme. What I am striving to prove to my reader is that I am in a class of students in this university from whose brains it is no more possible to wring words than to tap syrup from a maple tree unless the words and the maple syrup happen to be there. Now, it goes unsaid that the only time one can get the maple syrup from the maple tree is in the early spring of the year — the right season for tapping trees. As with the tree, so with my head. I cannot get theme matter from my block of wood if it is the wrong season. I have "crabbed" to instructors about the limited number of theme subjects until, if they do not deem me as being temperamental, they must believe me to be another one of those anything-for-an-excuse persons. But if they could only know how, when an assigned subject happens to "hit home," I fairly itch to get to the old pen and paper to sketch off that theme before I lose the inspiration. It seems to me that the only way in which I can account for my trouble and the trouble of the others

Paragraph unity

is that we are temperamental. Until now I have always held that only geniuses are temperamental. Manifestations of genius in my young life were Willie Potter, who could play "The Rosary" on the xylophone when he was only in the eighth grade, and little Mary Dalton, who studied in Chicago every summer at the Glenn Dillard Gunn School of Music before she reached her teens. "Ah, they are geniuses!" people remarked, but I thought that they were peculiar — peculiar in the sense that they were not quite bright in their studies and received their high school diplomas for what should have been pay-checks for winning silver cups for the school in state high school musical contests. How our senior class snickered when our geniuses received their diplomas on graduation day, but we have to take back a little, for I read in the home town *Gazette*, which was around my clothes in last week's laundry kit, that little Mary Dalton is being presented to Chicago musicians by Glenn Dillard Gunn himself next Tuesday night. So much for temperamental geniuses who can get through life playing pianos without having to write six-hundred-word themes that have to be in at nine o'clock on a Wednesday morning.

3. The college, if it is to be a real exponent of a liberal education, must resist vigorously the modern tendency toward extra-curricular activities of one kind and another. Athletics, literary societies, college journalism, homecomings, all of them have their place, all are valuable within limits; but they must never be permitted to be substituted for what President Wilson called the "main show" of education. I am fully convinced that university athletics as now organized is detrimental to education and scholarship. Our own stadium, costing about $2,000,000, seating about 70,000 persons, is for several months of the year the center of university interest and activity. Vast throngs are attracted to our little community, but no one in the crowds has any thought for the real function of the university. The wildest demonstrations of loyalty for the team and for the institution are aroused, but not a spark of intellectual curiosity. A college must be built on something more substantial than college songs, class cheers, and sentimental loyalty.

Exercise 3

Unity, coherence, and emphasis

(*a*) State the topic sentences for the following paragraphs. (*b*) Show how the material in the paragraphs is made coherent and emphatic. (*c*) Point out the various methods by which the paragraphs are developed.

1. The American people, more than any other people, is composed of individuals who have lost association with their old landmarks. They have crossed an ocean, they have spread themselves across a new continent. The American who still lives in his grandfather's house feels almost as if he were living in a museum. There are few Americans who have not moved at least once since their childhood, and even if they have stayed where they were born, the old landmarks themselves have been carted away to make room for progress. That, perhaps, is one reason why we have so much more Americanism than love of America. It takes time to learn to love the new gas station which stands where the wild honeysuckle grew. Moreover, the great majority of Americans have risen in the world. They have moved out of their class, lifting the old folks along with them perhaps, so that together they may sit by the steam pipes, and listen to the crooning of the radio. But more and more of them have moved not only out of their class, but out of their culture; and then they leave the old folks behind, and the continuity of life is broken. For faith grows well only as it is passed on from parents to their children amidst surroundings that bear witness, because nothing changes radically, to a deep permanence in the order of the world. It is true, no doubt, that in this great physical and psychic migration some of the old household gods are carefully packed up and put with the rest of the luggage, and then unpacked and set up on new altars in new places. But what can be taken along is at best no more than the tree which is above the ground. The roots remain in the soil where first they grew. — Walter Lippmann.

2. Punishment is a blessed thing. I pity the young who have grown up without it. I pity the old, the masters and the mistresses of households, whom nobody dares to contradict, who are never, never put into the corner or whipped as they deserve. I pity the kings and emperors who have

gone murderous-mad because no one stood up to them or made them behave themselves. But punishment is of no positive value; only negative. For any positive help towards living a nobler life, apart from the influence of friendship and of education, I can only fall back on that real and widespread possession of the human race of which we have already spoken: that instinct which shows itself in the existence of the Internal Censor. It is an instinct both moral and aesthetic, which rejects things both because they are bad and because they are ugly, and pursues things both because they are good and because they are beautiful. Philosophers insist on drawing a distinction between these two, but I confess that I never can feel it very real. As far as I can analyze my own feelings, I should say that the motive which keeps me from a bad action is a feeling that as I contemplate it I do not like the look of it or the smell of it. I feel it to be ugly or foul or not decent — not the sort of thing with which I want to be associated. And, similarly, the thing that nerves me towards a good but difficult action is a feeling that it seems beautiful or fine, the sort of thing that I love as I look at it and would like to have for my own. Though not infallible, this moral or aesthetic instinct is a true fact. I believe it to be generally very strong in young people, at any rate in those who have real life in them, and, though often misdirected while they make their usual experiments, it has a way of correcting its own errors and ultimately finding its right course. It, and perhaps it alone, answers the most troublesome of all questions which the cynic can put to the moralist: "Granted that it is useful to society that I should be honest, why should I mind about society if I can find my own profit in stealing?" — GILBERT MURRAY, *Harper's Magazine*, January 1930.

THE COMPOSITION AS A WHOLE

EXERCISE 1

Unity

Discuss the suitability of the following subjects for 500-word expositions. If you find the subjects too large, suggest subdivisions that might be treated in 500-word themes.

1. Earning one's way through college
2. Modern poetry
3. How a large business enterprise is managed
4. Road building
5. Religion
6. Training for the track team
7. The French Revolution
8. Early American magazines
9. Culture
10. Managing a summer camp

Exercise 2

Unity and coherence

What are the faults of the following theme? Make suggestions for revision.

Standards

In the very beginning of time it was needless for man to follow any fixed standards. He needéd none. He acted wholly on impulse and gave no thought to advancement. As time went on, he learned the advantages of protection by living in groups. Through these groups, standards of living, dressing, laws, weights, measure, and many others developed.

Today there are standards which we use without thinking about them. What does the ordinary ignorant miner know about standards of living? Perhaps he has never heard of the term. He knows what the standards of time, weight, and measure are, but he does not know how they originated. Our progress would have been impossible without the use of standards.

Economics defines standard of living as the value of satisfaction over desires. What does the average laborer in a sweat-shop know about the value of satisfaction over desires? He probably thinks it is an advertisement of some cigarette telling him about the satisfaction he will get out of the cigarette he desires. His standard of living means more to him than this. It means the happiness and welfare of his family. The Chinese laborer can live on five cents a day. The American laborer goes on a strike if he is only earning one dollar and half an hour. With the use of machinery his manual labor is reduced to a minimum. He doesn't have to saw with a hand-saw, or file with a

hand-file. Machines do this for him and yet we still have strikes among discontented labor. This is not intended to be an essay on the labor question. I am merely trying to bring out the fact that the average person uses the standard of living every day and does not realize what it is or what it means to him.

There are many other standards which could be given, but the ideas are the same. Our standards are not the best. The French metric system of measuring by tens has a decided advantage over our system of twelves. A year of thirteen months of twenty-eight days would perhaps be better than the one we use now. But no matter how the standards change, they will always be in demand, and if they could be sold on the market as stock is, there would be few market crashes.

Exercise 3

Rewrite the following theme, making it unified and coherent, and indicating the necessary paragraph divisions. Unity and coherence

Hazards of Flying

Aviation is in its beginnings and we really do not know how safe flying is. There are only ten thousand planes in licensed commercial industry in the United States. Most people still distrust flight, but curiosity is slowly overcoming this distrust. The hazards of flying are not so many as formerly. Bills have been passed compelling aviators and airships to meet certain requirements. The airplane must be built of light, but sound and lasting framework. Girders of light wood also help in making the plane safer. The gas in the gas cells must be light, strong, and impermeable. The engine must be adequate in power and reliability. Airplane behavior is studied so that improvements can be made. Some planes have slotted wings which are automatically controlled. Wing slots can prevent a spin by flapping open and increasing the lift on the lower wing. If a plane has a slot that opens automatically, the plane is much safer. There is more to the safety of flying than the construction of the plane. The pilot is responsible for fifty per cent of the accidents occurring to airplanes. To be a safe flyer, the pilot must be quick to think, have good judgment, and experience. Most of the accidents caused

Unity and coherence

by the pilot occur when the plane is in a spin. The spin is dangerous because it affects the eyes. When a plane goes into a spin, the pilot's eyes begin to oscillate, and therefore when he has pushed the stick back, his eyes continue to oscilate until they make him believe that he is still in the spin. It is even more dangerous, because when in a spin the pilot cannot leave the plane in a parachute. The navy is carrying on experiments to fix a trap-door in the floor from which the pilot might drop. Some pilots try to do silly and dangerous stunts, which cause a great many accidents. Lindbergh is a good example of a pilot who never does fancy stunts. Flying in America is almost completely unregulated, and unregulated flying may be dangerous to the public as well as to the flyers. The Aeronautic Safety Code would help a great deal because it covers every phase of aircraft operation. This code has rules on fire prevention, ventilation, location of gasoline tanks, and requires a fire wall between the engine and the rest of the ship. In some planes code signals for landing places are given by an electric flasher. It is the impossibility of steady flight below what is known as the stalling speed that is the greatest source of danger to air-travel today. When below this line, the plane will probably spin because of careless flying. Stalling means falling below the necessary speed to maintain flight. When a plane is trying to land on a narrow strip of ground, the engine may stall. A tri-motored plane is as susceptible to the hazards of high minimum speed as the single-engined plane. One can imagine how dangerous it is for a six-ton mass, traveling at a rate of fifty miles an hour to crash to the ground. The tri-motored Ford plane crashed last spring at Newark and the Fokker F–32, the largest plane in the country, crashed also. The human element was held responsible in both cases. Accidents are due to two causes: plane and pilot. According to C. J. V. Murphy, engine failure is responsible for 20 per cent of the accidents; weather conditions, poor visibility, and darkness contribute 4 per cent; miscellaneous, 14 per cent; and human failure 50 per cent. Attempts have been made to lengthen the speed range of a plane by slots in the wing, and experiments with ornithopter and helicopter. If a plane is equipped properly with slots, the plane cannot be forced into a stall or spin. Airplanes equipped with these

Unity and coherence

are slower, but safer at a low speed. Engineers are trying to increase the speed by experiments. Blind flying as in a fog is very dangerous. The crash of the tri-motored plane (T. A. T.) in Mexico shows that the problem is not solved. There are two solutions to the problem: first, to do away with fog over air-ports, which has not yet been accomplished; second, to develop better instruments and better control in flight. The most delicate instruments used in weather forecasting do not predict the appearance of fog. The best that aviators can do to judge fog conditions over the route which they travel is to calculate the relative possibility of fog according to the nature of the land surface which they cross, its proximity to bodies of water which may be large enough to affect the atmosphere, and the season's weather against what information the weather bureaus are able to give. It is evident, therefore, that the fog handicap prevails as a serious hazard at all air-ports and on all flying routes, at some time or other. The stability of planes and the radio have helped a great deal toward solving the problem of fog. A plane can call for its position every ten minutes or so by radio beacons. A stable plane is one which when disturbed from flight in equilibrium will automatically return to equilibrium. According to engineers of the Guggenheim Fund, the theoretically safe plane should be able to fly steadily in gusty air, with controls untouched, for not less than five minutes. In 1927, 40 per cent of all of the fatal accidents to army planes were due to spins, and in the last five years, 45 per cent of navy airplane accidents have been due to the same cause. Pilots are not entrusted with passengers unless they have passed medical tests and have had at least two hundred hours of flight experience. During 1928, there were only eighty-five accidents involving aircraft operating over regular routes. This was one death for every 500,000 miles of such flying. The reason for this was the superior organization, technic, and the engines. These pilots do not take chances with the weather, or the plane itself. The usual accidents to airplanes are caused by collisions in full flight with other aircraft, collisions in full flight with other than aircraft, tail-spins, forced landings, landing accidents, take-off accidents, and fires in the air.

Exercise 4

Outlining

Revise the following outlines, giving reasons for your changes.

1. Aviation Has Conquered Fog

Thesis: The dangerous feat of handling an airplane in fog, an ever-threatening hazard in air travel, and a most baffling hazard of all modes of travel, has been performed successfully; this marks the most important accomplishment attained up to the present time by the Guggenheim Safety Fund Association.

I. The handling of an airplane in fog has been a most hazardous accomplishment.
   - A. The pilot is unable to keep plane on even keel.
   - B. He loses his course of travel and sense of direction.
   - C. His altimeter has been inadequately delicate to assure landing without crashing.
   - D. Fog signals at air-ports cannot be discerned by the pilot in time for him to use them to advantage.
     1. The drumming of the motor prevents the possibility of his hearing fog-horn signals.
     2. Beacon lights cannot be distinguished by the human eye, but can be detected by the visual radio receiver.

II. Fog is a handicap which prevails at some time or another, at all air-ports and on all flying routes.
   - A. Fog prevails along the coast.
   - B. To be encountered in mountainous regions.
   - C. To be expected near large bodies of water, such as the Great Lakes.
   - D. Fog occurs with sudden changes of weather.

III. Fog in air travel is a handicap which is greater than that in any other kind of travel.
   - A. The right-hand side of the road is assigned to the automobile.
   - B. Open signals guide the trains on the railroad.

C. Fog horns and buoys warn the boat pilots.
D. The airplane pilot is unable to see or hear anything except his cockpit and engine, when in fog.
   1. He is forced to continue traveling onward. Cannot stop.
   2. He has the alternatives of making a "chance" landing or flying onward and upward to get above the fog if possible.

IV. Lieut. James H. Doolittle has accomplished the feat of "flying blind" successfully, which marks the most important "find" of the Guggenheim Safety Fund Association.
   A. Lieut. Doolittle flew fifteen miles, taking off and landing safely, with a hood over the cockpit.
      1. The artificial horizon enabled him to keep plane at even keel.
      2. The short-range radio direction-beam enabled him to keep in the course.
      3. A highly sensitive altimeter showed, within a few feet, his height above the ground.

V. Mr. Daniel Guggenheim announces this demonstration as eliminating the last great hazard to reliability of airplane travel.
   A. Airplane travel is now independent of weather conditions.

2. The Rayon Industry

Thesis: Is the rayon industry supplanting the silk industry? What are the characteristics of rayon that qualify it to compete with silk?

I. It has always been a desire among men to reproduce by artificial means natural substances that, because of their scarcity or beauty are estimated at a high value.
   A. A French naturalist, in his effort to produce artifical silk, went so far as to produce a

Outlining

twisted ply yarn from spider thread, which was knit into stockings weighing only two and one-fourth ounces.

B. Later another Frenchman succeeded in his chemical experiment on the same subject.

II. Many improvements have been made since the time of Chardonnet's successful experiment.

A. One process is called the Cuprammonium and Vicose process.

B. There is also the Acetate process.

C. I shall not discuss either of these methods, for they will probably be tiresome and uninteresting.

III. Rayon has many characteristic properties, which I shall just mention.

A. There has been some discussion as to whether or not rayon is perishable.

B. Will it stand washing and ironing?

C. Varieties of rayon differ in their ability to turn water.

D. It is claimed that the rayon made by a certain process conducts the beneficial ultra-violet rays of the sunlight and excludes the harmful rays.

E. Cellulose acetate rayon is very resistant to dyes, and it has been necessary to develop special dyes to be used on it.

IV. The world needs new textile fibers.

A. With the increase in population and the rapid spread of civilization, there has been an expansion of the world's textile requirements.

B. This need will be more noticeable in a few years hence, for the European countries are rapidly recovering from the prostration caused by the war.

C. Rayon, an inexpensive substitute for silk, can fill the demand of many women who desire to wear silk but who cannot afford it.

V. The consumption of rayon is very extensive.
   A. In 1927 the consumption of rayon for the first time exceeded that of silk.
   B. There is also much discussion as to whether or not rayon will supplant the cotton industry.

VI. Rayon may be compared with natural silk in many ways.
   A. The two may be compared as to color and beauty.
   B. There is considerable difference in the strength of the two textiles.

Exercise 5

Outlining

The following topics were jotted down to be developed into an autobiography. From them make a topical outline for your own biography, first formulating a central idea, such as "my chief aim in life," "my ambition," or "my great interest." With this unifying thesis in mind, make the necessary rearrangements and subordinations, and add a sufficient number of subtopics to make your meaning clear. Indicate how you would apportion the space in a theme of 1500–2000 words.

I. My ancestors
II. My parents
III. My schooling
IV. My hobbies
V. Childhood experiences
VI. My companions
VII. My reading
VIII. The travelling I have done
IX. My ambitions
X. Teachers who have influenced me
XI. Tragedies in my life
XII. Good fortunes that have come to me
XIII. My home surroundings
XIV. Life in a small town (or country, or city)
XV. My character as I see it

Exercise 6

Outlining

Turn the topic outline that you made for the preceding exercise into a sentence outline.

GRAMMAR

Exercise

Grammar

Correct any errors in grammar that you may find in the following sentences. Give your reasons for making the changes.

1. Diamonds is trump. 2. Are you sure that it is I who is wanted? 3. Half of the city's fire-fighting engines were called out. 4. Most of the corn and wheat have been damaged by the drought. 5. Our complete stock of diamonds, jewelry, standard-make watches, and silverware are going on the auction block. 6. It is the few finishing touches that postpone the opening of the new bridge. 7. Neither of the boys were sick a day while they were gone. 8. Each of us try to help the other. 9. Differential and integral calculus was difficult for me. 10. After the preliminary plans and the necessary legislation was completed, the actual operations were started.

11. In so dense a forest, there was no chance of him escaping without some injury. 12. As a small boy, my ambition was to be a jockey, and when I was eighteen, the opportunity presented itself. 13. These people are just a background that help in forming us. 14. He was pitcher on the side opposite my friend and I. 15. The machine is driven by the power from the boat's engine, and so rapid does it work, that three men are required to remove the fish from the net. 16. It takes more imagination than any intelligent man possesses to believe that prohibition shall ever be enforced. 17. Colleges are filled with students who are hoping to be educated so that they might do business better than the uneducated. 18. I was so much excited that I did not even ask Ned who he was trying to get to help. 19. It was the fate of my cousin and I to have to play a cornet duet. 20. I know now that death comes unexpected under all circumstances.

21. Economists predict that, according to statistics, the earth, two centuries hence, would be overflooded with population. 22. There has been many attacks upon present day college education. 23. My lamb had grown to a great size, and his nimble black legs grew sleek and strong, his large brown eyes became almost human in understand-

ing, and his wool had become bountiful and fine in texture. 24. We crept up slower and slower, finally reaching the house. 25. When I asked to sleep in the "best room," my request had met with surprisingly little objection. 26. Sleeping cars are built of steel, which make them safe in case of a wreck. 27. Sometimes I wonder whether I will ever be of as much use as my grandmother was when she was young. 28. Age has added its mellowing touch to the older buildings — the original fortress, the block houses, the sturdy remains of what in that time were the acme of perfection in defensive structures. 29. Although we are all created equally, some of us still feel a little better than others. 30. The old hen with her large brood of little chicks were all trying to crowd into the tiny playhouse.

31. Two-thirds of my time is spent on my mathematics. 32. None of us is going to the concert. 33. He gave the most complete explanation of all. 34. She is one of those comfortable kind of persons who always makes you feel at ease. 35. I am more worried than her about the news. 36. He cut her off short in the middle of her story. 37. Would you care to come with us? 38. I would like to apply for a position in your high school. 39. The whole family were there: her, her mother, and her four sisters. 40. Drive slow. Dangerous hill ahead.

41. She would not dare say that to either you or I. 42. Whom do you think would be able to fill such a position? 43. I feel good this morning for the first time since I took cold. 44. His father is determined that he goes to college. 45. What will we do if the doors are locked? 46. Who should he choose for his partner but I! 47. They were to have gone yesterday. 48. I had enough money left to buy some lunch for my friend and I. 49. As the car's headlights blazed into my eyes, I was blinded. 50. He consulted all people who he considered wiser than himself.

51. For pledging dinner, you will wear a formal, but you will not need them again until October or November. 52. The few ashes resulting from the burning of hard coal means less disagreeable work. 53. The storm of questions and suspicions and rumors, some confirmed, others unconfirmed, have been so violent as to raise in any reasonable person's mind a further question. 54. We left for Paris

the next day, arriving there on Sunday. 55. If that was true, then I did right. 56. Which is the man who they thought him to be? 57. There is to be a dance and a bridge party there tonight. 58. They were all there, each one of them dressed up in their best.

PUNCTUATION

Exercise 1

Punctuation

Punctuate the following sentences, or correct any errors in the punctuation already there. State the reason for the use of each mark of punctuation.

1. [Newspaper headline] No jury trial bill is passed by lower house. 2. He was angry at what he called my high pressure salesmanship so I told him what he could do about it. 3. It is true that a few freshmen who have not yet been instructed in the rudiments of college life have broken this ruling but once they are enlightened they too refrain from smoking on the campus. 4. I cannot agree with the author in this statement That government is best which governs not at all. 5. Jim ran up the stairs as fast as he could go his only hope was to reach his mothers room before his sister could overtake him. 6. Well I must be going he said after a long pause. 7. If every one thought as he thought the world would be two hundred years behind. 8. For four years we struggled with mathematics languages and many other subjects. 9. After two wagons have been loaded the machine has been set and the belts have all been put on their pulleys then the threshing begins. 10. At Commencement time a meeting place for the alumni is needed also a place for visitors to gather in a good Union Building would be most useful for these purposes.

11. Those who wish to play golf on Sunday must go to the country club golf course which is the only one open on Sunday. 12. Having only a small business this merchant had no moving van so the members of the play cast had to hire a truck to haul the furniture. 13. My opinions what is the use of my having any opinions my parents only laugh at my opinions. 14. By this new process more

knives could be produced in the same amount of time. Thus increasing the output and the quality of our product. 15. You believe that college has changed since you went to school well so it has but not as you think. 16. By the way do you remember Walter Edmonds he sails on June the sixth on the Ile de France. 17. Freshmen who like to play usually go home to stay at the end of the first semester. 18. Even a gentleman however does not always have a good disposition but when he is not feeling well or when luck seems to be against him he does not allow his feelings to control his actions that is he is master of his emotions he does not allow his mood to become apparent. 19. I want you Mother to realize that I do not consider college a place for a good time only. 20. Our course in rhetoric included many things besides rhetoric for example we often discussed politics or religion or philosophy.

21. An education used to be a luxury now it is a necessity. 22. The meadows were an early green the trees were in half leaf a few birds were back from their southern winter and we were planning our summer vacation. 23. The Dean looked up; a half-smile on his face. 24. There has been some mistake, Mr. Smith, I did not cut class yesterday. 25. I am planning to take the examinations in the fall, therefore I shall spend most of the summer studying. 26. Then I saw the dark side of this picture, called Life. 27. I think that it is advisable to bring one or two semi formal dresses because you never can tell you might need them in September. 28. There was no school the next day and it was only eightthirty too early to go home consequently we took plenty of time to decide what to do. 29. Friendship is I think contrary to popular opinion more rare than anything else in the world. 30. When the temple was first completed many residents of Salt Lake City not members of the Mormon Church were shown through it but since it's dedication no visitors have been admitted.

31. I shall be glad to leave still I shall miss my friends. 32. This ruling would affect two kinds of people those who would be able to get a college education in spite of cuts and those whose college course would be shortened to one semester on account of cuts. 33. I had always liked oh more than liked her. 34. His text was 1 Corinthians 16

Punctuation

1 to 9. 35. Thomas Hardys first popular success Far from the Madding Crowd appeared anonymously in the *Cornhill Magazine.* 36. Its I come on lets go. 37. Faces in the fire will smile at him mock him frown at him call and repulse or if there be no faces the smoke will take a thousand shapes and lead his thoughts by delightful paths to the land of reverie or he may watch the innermost heart of the fire burn blue especially if there is frost in the air or poker in hand he may coax a coal into increased vivacity this is an agreeable diversion suggesting the mediaeval idea of the Devil in his domain. — E. V. Lucas. 38. She wrote the letter for her mother was ill. 39. A strong west wind filled the sails. 40. It shivered from head to foot and its teeth chattered and as it stared at me persecutor devil ghost whatever it thought me it made with its whining mouth as if it were snapping at me like a worried dog. — Dickens.

41. Shovel a man of seven had said None on your lip. You weren't never at Thrums yourself. Tommy's reply was Ain't my mother a Thrums woman? Shovel who had but one eye and that bloodshot fixed it on him threateningly. The Thames is in London he said. Cos they wouldnt not have it in Thrums replied Tommy. 'Amstead 'Eaths in London, I tell yer Shovel said. The cemetery is in Thrums said Tommy. There aint no queens in Thrums anyhow. There is the Auld Licht minister. Well then if you jest seed Trafalgar Square If you jest seed the Thrums town house. St Pauls aint in Thrums. It would like to be. After reflecting Shovel said in desperation Well then my father were once at a hanging. Tommy replied instantly It were my father what was hanged. — J. M. Barrie. 42. They had much in common namely their devotion to their children their interest in public affairs and their love of art. 43. I had to answer a number of questions such as what my major and minor subjects were, what athletics I had taken part in, what my church affiliations were etc. 44. After two years delay our government sent a reply. 45. My career was decided upon, I was to be a great novelist. 46. He was a violent radical who contemplated in theory the complete overthrow of all existing institutions political social and religious. 47. Jane who lived across the street from me for many years is one

of my dearest friends. 48. Old Cato whose De Re Rustica is my Cultivator says and the only translation I have seen makes sheer nonsense of the passage, When you think of getting a farm turn it thus in your mind not to buy greedily nor spare your pains to look at it and do not think it enough to go around it once. The oftener you go there the more it will please you if it is good. I think I shall not buy greedily but go round and round it as long as I live and be buried in it first that it may please me the more at last. — H. D. Thoreau. 49. I told her what else could I say to her that she would be well enough to go home very soon. 50. Do you recall that Hazlitt said that the soul of a journey is liberty perfect liberty to think feel do just as one pleases.

Exercise 2

Punctuate the following passage, stating the reason for the use of each mark of punctuation. Punctuation

Call me Ishmael some years ago never mind how long precisely having little or no money in my purse and nothing particular to interest me on shore I thought I would sail about a little and see the watery part of the world it is a way I have of driving off the spleen and regulating the circulation whenever I find myself growing grim about the mouth whenever it is damp drizzly November in my soul whenever I find myself involuntarily pausing before coffin warehouses and bringing up the rear of every funeral I meet and especially whenever my hypos get such an upper hand of me that it requires a strong moral principle to prevent me from deliberately stepping into the street and methodically knocking peoples hats off then I account it high time to get to sea as soon as I can this is my substitute for pistol and ball with a philosophical flourish Cato throws himself upon his sword I quietly take to the ship there is nothing surprising in this if they but knew it almost all men in their degree some time or other cherish very nearly the same feelings toward the ocean with me. — Herman Melville.

SPELLING

Exercise 1

Doubling final consonants

Write the infinitive, the present participle, and the past participle of each of the following verbs (*e.g., stop, stopping, stopped*): *fib, dub, rub, gad, shred, wed, lag, nag, drag, brag, rebel, excel, dispel, fulfil, distil, instil, dam, slam, stem, gum, span, pen, begin, slap, snap, rap, trap, step, chip, clip, shot, hop, war, jar, transfer, inter, abhor, incur, recur, defer, fit, chap, mat, pat, emit, knit, acquit, outwit.*

Exercise 2

Dropping final *e*

Write the following words together with the adjectives ending in *able* derived from them (*e.g., love, lovable*): *dispose, move, mistake, reconcile, prove, compare, console, blame, imagine, decline, cure, measure.*

Exercise 3

Final *e* retained

Write the following words together with their derivatives ending in *able* (*e.g., notice, noticeable*): *trace, service, marriage, charge, damage.*

Exercise 4

Change of *y* to *i*: nouns

Write the singular and the plural of the following nouns (*e.g., lady, ladies*): *baby, lullaby, hobby, democracy, policy, regency, tragedy, remedy, elegy, theology, academy, enemy, anatomy, destiny, poppy, diary, laundry, treaty, delay, spray, alley, attorney, journey, turkey, decoy, alloy, corduroy, convoy.*

Exercise 5

Change of *y* to *i*: verbs

Write the first and third persons present indicative, and the first person past, of the following verbs (*e.g., I cry, he cries, I cried*); *fancy, pacify, terrify, qualify, accompany, spy, reply, occupy, vary, dry, ferry, worry, pity, envy, levy.*

Exercise 6

Change of *ie* to *y*

Write the infinitive and the present participle of the following verbs (*e.g., lie, lying*): *belie, hie, tie, die, vie.*

Exercise 7

Plurals in *s* and *es*

Write the singular and the plural of the following nouns (*e.g.*, *bead, beads*): *limb, seed, sword, church, match, yacht, witch, varnish, bank, cannibal, scream, robin, stump, cedar, savior, bus, compass, class, abbess, princess, convict, socialist, blow, ax, axis, matrix, six, quiz, waltz.*

Exercise 8

Present third singulars in *s* and *es*

Write the indicative present, first and third persons singular, of the following verbs (*e.g.*, *refer, refers*): *stab, need, dig, pinch, stitch, watch, wash, fish, drink, deal, dream, lean, grasp, fear, guess, amass, trust, bow, buzz.*

Exercise 9

Believe, receive, etc.

Study the following groups of words:

ach*ie*ve	p*ie*r	c*ei*ling	*ei*ther
bel*ie*f	p*ie*rce	conc*ei*t	l*ei*sure
bel*ie*ve	rel*ie*f	conc*ei*ve	n*ei*ther
br*ie*f	rel*ie*ve	dec*ei*t	obe*i*sance
ch*ie*f	repr*ie*ve	dec*ei*ve	s*ei*ze
f*ie*ld	sh*ie*ld	perc*ei*ve	w*ei*rd
f*ie*rce	shr*ie*k	rec*ei*pt	
gr*ie*f	s*ie*ge	rec*ei*ve	
gr*ie*ve	th*ie*f		
mischief	w*ie*ld		
n*ie*ce	y*ie*ld		
p*ie*ce			

Exercise 10

The prefix *dis*

Study the following words, observing that in all the prefix is not *diss*, but *dis*: *dis*+*able, dis*+*advantage, dis*+*agree, dis*+*approve, dis*+*engage, dis*+*interested, dis*+*obedient, dis*+*orderly, dis*+*organize, dis*+*own.*

Exercise 11

The prefix *un*

Study the following words, observing that in all the prefix is not *u*, but *un*: *un*+*natural, un*+*nerve, un*+*necessary, un*+*noticed, un*+*numbered, un*+*named, un*+*neighborly, un*+*navigable.*

Exercise 12

The prefixes *per* and *pre*

Study the following words, distinguishing between the prefixes *per* and *pre*. Keep in mind that *per* means *through, throughout, by, for;* and that *pre* means *before.*

perceptible	precarious
perception	precaution
peremptory	precept
perforce	precipitate
perfunctory	precise
perhaps	precocious
perspective	prerogative
perspiration	prescription

Exercise 13

The adjective suffix *ful*

Study the following adjectives, observing that in all the suffix is not *full*, but *ful: peaceful, dreadful, handful, graceful, forceful, wakeful, shameful, grateful, faithful, healthful, pitiful, dutiful, thankful.*

Exercise 14

The adjective suffix *ous*

Study the following words, observing that in all the ending is not *us*, but *ous: bulbous, viscous, advantageous, gorgeous, membranous, extraneous, piteous, courteous, dubious, specious, precious, vicious, conscious, fastidious, odious, studious, religious, perilous.*

Exercise 15

The suffix *ly*

Study the following words, observing that in all the suffix is not *y*, but *ly: final+ly, verbal+ly, radical+ly, logical+ly, ethical+ly, comical+ly, ironical+ly, typical+ly, physical+ly, political+ly, critical+ly, local+ly, real+ly, legal+ly.*

Study the following words, observing that in all *al* precedes *ly: accidentally, apologetically, pathetically, terrifically, specifically, emphatically, exceptionally, elementally, professionally.*

Exercise 16

The suffix *ness*

Study the following words, observing that the suffix is not *ess*, but *ness: clean+ness, drunken+ness, mean+ness,*

plain+ness, stubborn+ness, sudden+ness, wanton+ness, stern+ness, forlorn+ness, lean+ness, keen+ness.

Exercise 17

The suffixes *able* and *ible*

Study the following words, observing which ones have the suffix *able*, and which ones the suffix *ible:*

abominable	desirable	inscrutable	serviceable
admirable	despicable	inseparable	sizable
advisable	detestable	intolerable	sociable
allowable	eatable	irreparable	suitable
applicable	excusable	justifiable	syllable
avoidable	explicable	laughable	teachable
believable	hospitable	movable	tolerable
changeable	imaginable	noticeable	traceable
charitable	improbable	peaceable	treasonable
comfortable	incurable	perishable	unbearable
commendable	indispensable	preferable	unmistakable
comparable	inestimable	presentable	unspeakable
conceivable	inevitable	profitable	unutterable
creditable	inflammable	reasonable	variable
deplorable	innumerable	respectable	vulnerable

accessible	divisible	indelible	permissible
admissible	eligible	indestructible	plausible
audible	flexible	inexhaustible	possible
compatible	forcible	inexpressible	reducible
comprehensible	horrible	intelligible	reprehensible
contemptible	imperceptible	invincible	responsible
convertible	impossible	invisible	sensible
destructible	incompatible	irresistible	susceptible
digestible	incredible	legible	tangible
discernible	indefensible	perceptible	terrible

Exercise 18

The suffixes *ance* and *ence*

Study the following words, observing which ones have the suffix *ance*, and which ones the suffix *ence:*

abundance	annoyance	assurance	disturbance
accordance	appearance	attendance	elegance
acquaintance	appliance	compliance	extravagance
allegiance	arrogance	countenance	forbearance
allowance	assistance	defiance	guidance

hindrance	maintenance	remembrance	temperance
ignorance	ordinance	repentance	tolerance
importance	ordnance	resemblance	utterance
inheritance	reliance	resistance	vengeance
irrelevance	reluctance	significance	vigilance

absence	deference	impatience	precedence
adolescence	dependence	impudence	prominence
audience	difference	independence	providence
benevolence	diffidence	indulgence	prudence
cadence	diligence	innocence	reference
coherence	eloquence	intelligence	reminiscence
coincidence	eminence	magnificence	residence
conference	evidence	negligence	reverence
confidence	excellence	occurrence	sentence
convenience	existence	patience	superintendence
correspondence	experience	persistence	vehemence

Exercise 19

The endings *ar*, *er*, and *or*

Study the following words, observing which ones have the ending *ar*, which ones the ending *er*, and which ones the ending *or:*

beggar	circular	liar	similar
burglar	collar	particular	vicar
bursar	familiar	peculiar	vinegar
calendar	friar	pillar	vulgar
cedar	grammar	polar	
cigar	guitar	scholar	

adviser	conquer	embroider	producer
beholder	consumer	launder	subscriber
boulder	cylinder	lavender	voucher
cider	debater	invader	warder
cinder	dowager	officer	

administrator	conductor	divisor	major
ambassador	confessor	elevator	mayor
anchor	conqueror	endeavor	monitor
bachelor	contributor	governor	orator
benefactor	corridor	inventor	
competitor	disfavor	legislator	

pallor	separator	supervisor	ventilator
proprietor	spectator	tailor	warrior
sailor	sponsor		

Exercise 20

Study the following words, observing which words have the ending *el*, and which the ending *le:* The endings *el* and *le*

barrel	laurel	bauble	nimble
calomel	mackerel	circle	peddle
cancel	marvel	crumble	ramble
chancel	minstrel	cuddle	rumble
channel	percel	dabble	scramble
chapel	pommel	dangle	scribble
charnel	quarrel	fiddle	scuffle
colonel	rebel	foible	scuttle
corbel	satchel	fumble	sidle
cudgel	scalpel	garble	squabble
damsel	sentinel	gobble	straddle
doggerel	shekel	grumble	stubble
funnel	tinsel	hobble	stumble
gospel	tunnel	humble	thimble
kennel	wastrel	idle	treadle
kernel	weasel	jumble	tremble
		kindle	trouble
		meddle	tumble
		mumble	wabble
		needle	waddle

Exercise 21

Write the following sentences, filling the blanks with *affect* or *effect:* 1. I do not like her ——ed manner. 2. An entrance was ——ed by force. 3. The —— upon her is noticeable. 4. The law will take —— in July. 5. It was an ——ive remedy. 6. The hot weather will —— the crops. 7. There was no serious after——. 8. She ——ed ignorance of the whole matter. *Affect* and *effect*

Exercise 22

Write the following sentences, filling the blanks with *consul, council, counsel:* 1. He was —— to Japan. 2. He keeps his own ——. 3. There is a meeting of the *Consul, council,* and *counsel*

city ——. 4. He was —— for the defense. 5. They met in ——. 6. I always go to her for ——. 7. What would you —— me to do?

Exercise 23

Passed and *past*

Write the following sentences, filling the blanks with *passed* or *past*. *Passed* is the past participle of the verb *pass; past* can be an adjective, noun, adverb, or preposition. 1. We —— your house. 2. She went —— me. 3. He whistled as he —— by. 4. He is a man with a ——. 5. He is —— master at the art of lying. 6. He is —— his prime. 7. Many years —— before he returned. 8. It is long —— bedtime.

Exercise 24

Speak and *speech*

Write the following sentences, filling the blanks with *speak* or *speech*. *Speak* is a verb; *speech*, a noun. 1. "—— the ——, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you." 2. His —— is halting. 3. He will —— tonight. 4. Did you hear his —— on India?

Breathe and *breath*

Write the following sentences, filling the blanks with *breathe* or *breath*. *Breathe* is a verb; *breath*, a noun. 1. —— deeply, and hold your ——. 2. I caught a —— from the sea. 3. Do not —— this to any one. 4. She said it under her ——.

Exercise 25

Its and *it's*

Write the following sentences, filling the blanks with: (*a*) *Its* (pronoun in the possessive case) or *it's* (contraction of *it is*). 1. —— raining. 2. The cat has had —— supper. 3. The clock is in —— old place again. 4. —— now six years since the accident. 5. I think that —— too late to go.

Your and *you're*

(*b*) *Your* (pronoun in the possessive case) or *you're* (contraction of *you are*). 1. —— mistaken; it is —— fault. 2. —— position is *assured*. 3. —— to go tomorrow. 4. I hope that —— taking —— vacation in July.

There, their and *they're*

(*c*) *There* (adverb or interjection), *their* (pronoun in the possessive case), or *they're* (contraction of *they are*). 1. It is —— turn. 2. —— ready to go. 3. ——, that is

over with. 4. —— car was stolen. 5. —— back from —— trip.

(*d*) *Whose* (pronoun in the possessive case) or *who's* (contraction of *who is*). 1. —— turn is it? 2. There is the man —— running for mayor. 3. —— responsible for this? 4. —— book is this? *Whose* and *who's*

Exercise 26

Write the following sentences, filling the blanks with *already* or *all ready*. After each sentence state in parentheses the construction of the expression supplied. 1. We were —— there. 2. We were —— to go. 3. How many are —— to give the answer? 4. He had —— answered the question. 5. They have —— gone. 6. He is —— for the examination. 7. He was —— with a retort. *Already* and *all ready*

Exercise 27

Write the following sentences, filling the blanks with *altogether* or *all together*. After each sentence state in parentheses the construction of the expression supplied. 1. Our family is —— again. 2. I am —— pleased with the results. 3. You are —— too young to go. 4. I have gathered my material ——. 5. Now, —— again, the first verse. *Altogether* and *all together*

MECHANICS

Exercise 1

Show how each of the following words may be correctly divided at the end of a line. For example: Syllabication

re-mem-ber
in-com-plete

A. *instrumental, distributive, gratification, dissatisfaction, lexicographer, isosceles, retinue, perspicacious, disinterestedness, philologist, maiden, husband, eightieth, despondency, incontrovertibly, amphitheater, rheumatism, changeable.* Miscellaneous

B. *abject, acquit, adhere, belie, concur, defer, disagree, educate, excuse, forget, unreal, invite, mistrust, interest,* Prefixes

obtain, suburb, supervise, repeat, postmark, provide, embed, unified.

Suffixes — C. *driven, loaded, inspector, laughable, payment, hurrying, quickly, selfish, stronger, strongest, clearness, memorize, helpful, listless, chemist.*

Doubled consonants — D. *possess, cottage, message, cobbler, lesson, mutton, garrison, parallel, prattle, slipping.*

Digraphs — E. *mother, witchcraft, attachment, clanging, thoroughness, seraphim, checkmate, resignment, triumphant, fleshiness, autochthonous.*

Exercise 2

Abbreviations, numbers, capitals, italics — Correct in the following sentences any errors in abbreviations, numbers, capitals, and italics. State the reasons for the changes made.

1. He made a survey of Athletics in the Universities and Colleges in the U.S. 2. When grandmother was a girl, things were different. 3. She always adds a P.S. to her letters. 4. Did you consult Edwardes' dictionary of non-classical mythology? 5. Something injured his amour propre when he was traveling in the East last Winter. 6. I spent fifty cents for a pattern, $6.80 for my material, and a dollar and ten cents for trimming; so you see that my dress will cost only $8.40. 7. It is a 10-ton load. 8. 1929 brought us good fortune. 9. "You will surely decide to go," he said, "For you will never have such a chance as this again." 10. After each war we resolve "That these dead shall not have died in vain."

11. Our country entered the war in nineteen hundred and seventeen. 12. You have a hard road ahead: There will be tedious hours of work under an exacting master, perhaps in unpleasant surroundings, and there will be little pay and less honor. 13. The use of the word like as a conjunction is a very common error. 14. My Chemistry and Math. grades were high. 15. The Harvard and Yale are good passenger boats going up and down the Pacific coast. 16. To some southern democrats, all northerners are still black republicans. 17. There was much discussion about the eighteenth amendment. 18. The president of the United States rose to greet the president of our university. 19. The catholic church was very powerful in the

middle ages. 20. Political Science, history, economics, and spanish have been my favorite subjects.

21. He made his money in the Real Estate business. 22. He caught a large Muskellunge. 23. Resolutely the mormons set their faces Westward toward the Great Salt lake; the east meant home, but the west meant freedom and high adventure. 24. The Junior class will meet in room ten, Lincoln hall. 25. We have subscribed to the New Republic, the Nation, and the New York Times. 26. There were only three books in that cottage: Darwin's Origin of Species, the bible, and Ingersoll's The Gods and Other Lectures.

GLOSSARY

General Exercise

Glossary

Correct any errors in diction that you may find in the following sentences. The standard should be the diction of written discourse.

1. Do you know the lay of the land? 2. He is laying for a chance to get even. 3. You should not disturb a setting hen. 4. He don't like the set of the coat on the shoulders. 5. If you organize your work, you can get it done all the faster. 6. I can't seem to forget that movie. It sure was a grand one. 7. He is the kind of a fellow who always enthuses about everything. 8. I guess I'll never get to go places. 9. The bunch can't hardly ever get together any more, due to our all being in business now. 10. They aren't putting the blame on the right party.

11. I am saving up money enough so that I won't have to work my senior year. 12. If he would have done as the doctor said, he might have pulled through. 13. You can not make him go without he wants to. 14. I started to work when I was eight years old. 15. We could of taken in a show on the way home. 16. She is quite a little better. 17. It don't seem like it's ever going to clear up. 18. I should liked to have seen her. 19. We shall likely go. 20. Less accidents have occurred this year than last.

Glossary

21. I doubt if he is right. 22. You will find her in back of the house. 23. That is not along my line. 24. If my father had have been there, he would never have consented. 25. You have nowhere near the right amount. 26. No one was there but her brother and myself. 27. You came nearly getting drowned. 28. Sometimes she likes to go and then other times she doesn't. 29. He is the strangest individual that I have ever known. 30. She spent a whole lot of time on that get-up.

31. The whole family had mean dispositions and were always quarreling with each other. 32. You couldn't faze her. 33. That much is over with. 34. I had hardly got the door shut than they were at me with questions. 35. This cottage was superior in many ways than the one we had last year. 36. Take it on the home farm, we have never had a complete crop failure. 37. I worked some in the laboratory last night. 38. She took vocal from him. 39. He was very disappointed not to go. 40. She answered me that queer way.

41. Go a ways with me. 42. With all that your father has done for you, you should be willing to help him now. 43. I see where I shall have trouble. 44. Where did he go to? 45. I am real glad to meet you. 46. He was raised on the farm. 47. She raised up and told us what she thought. 48. I've put in a good day's work. 49. He is my best prospect. 50. No one else but her would do.

51. I feel badly about your being left out. 52. I will do the balance of the work tomorrow. 53. I expect considerable lost in the crash. 54. We have company for supper. 55. I have no doubt but what he will answer your letter. 56. My work is much harder this year. 57. He was not overly pleased with the prospect. 58. Your parents always want for you to do your best. 59. His family located in Iowa. 60. He passed most all of us in the course.

61. It is perfectly lovely of you to ask me. 62. He loaned money to students without interest. 63. I will kindly request you to mind your own business. 64. I think that he is kind of foolish. 65. Bring your scissors, needles, and etc. 66. The course ends with the fifth century A.D. 67. After having waited for her for several hours, I went home. 68. He is an all-around athlete. 69. We have supper at about six o'clock. 70. Besides

cooking the dinner, you must wait on the table and wash the dishes.

71. Our parents always tried to treat us children the same. 72. He tried to run my affairs. 73. He is in pretty good shape now. 74. She seldom or ever gets me the right size stockings. 75. I do not propose to do any such thing.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 003 342 526 0